

# Woman's Page

**Business in Home-making—Right a Wrong Without Flurry and Fuss—Don't Worry Over Trifles While the More Important Matters Are to be Looked After—Furs and Fur Trimmings Growing More Popular Every Day—Sable, Ermine and Chinchilla Real Queens of the Fur's Mode—Others Almost Equal in Popularity—Velvet Hats Trimmed With Fur.**

## BUSINESS IN HOME-MAKING

If something is chronically wrong with you, your life, or your household, why not get at it in a scientific spirit instead of blindly enduring or battling with it?

Sit down and think it over. Go at it quietly and thoroughly as a physician would do with a sick patient. Something ails your life or you would not be hurried, worried, tormented, interrupted, unsuccessful. First, what is wrong? Is it your own thought and attitude? Just what are you doing and why are you doing it? If you are clear on these important points you have gained a working basis.

If you are making a home you are making it because in common phrase it is your "job." It is your business. You, your children, your husband, need a home, and it is your pleasure as well as your duty to order that home successfully. You know this.

Before you blame any condition—or your active partner, the man of the house—see that you are right yourself. Are you steadily and intelligently "on the job?" Are you planning carefully? Is your system right? Are you the mistress or the trivial matters interrupt it? Do you go at things as your husband goes at his business, or do you work at haphazard, shirking days at a time and then overworking until you grow irritable and sick and unfit to live with? If you do, do you consider it justice to yourself, your partner, or the business of home-making?

Do you habitually work overtime or do you misuse your leisure time so that you unfit yourself for the next day's work?

Are you temperate? That is, are your mental and physical habits regular and wholesome? Consider these things calmly and you will soon discover what is wrong. And don't rush wholesale into reform. Change a wrong quietly into a right. Scolding and fussing will not accomplish anything. When you are sure you have found the cause of the trouble, eradicate it. If you can

not do it alone, have a business talk with your partner. Do not put the talk on an emotional basis. Make it quiet, and brief, and practical. Even a husband likes common sense. What would happen if he made a "scene" every time a detail in his business needed correction?

Above all, learn to tell a big thing from a little one. Don't work yourself up over a trifle while you ignore the important matters of quietness, kindness, efficiency, and self-control.

## GOLDEN FLEECE FURS

The winter furs of fashion are as rare and wondrously fine as the Golden Fleece for which brave Jason went on such perilous adventures to obtain. Today men brave the dangers of fearful cold and the terrors of wild beasts so that the society women may evade the chilly blasts by nestling cozily under the warm, luxurious folds.

Pink and green fox and purple ermine! The men who risk their lives for these beautiful skins would howl with amazement and mortification if they could see them adorning their wearers. The furriers of Paris have suddenly taken it into their eccentric heads to dye the sly little fox until it would be an impossibility for his own mother to recognize him even in broad daylight. The effect, however, is not nearly so rich as the natural color.

Many of the evening frocks displayed by the designers of the great fashion world of Paris are trimmed with white fur dyed to match the color of the gown. Youthful party frocks of white tulle, with three flounce skirts—each flounce edged with a border of pink fur—are fascinatingly dainty. The bodies are trimmed with pink fur and pink rosebuds. A pink tulle dancing dress designed by a world famous dressmaker is effectively bordered with a very narrow edging of fox fur dyed a bright green. Sometimes the fox is dyed a brilliant yellow for these smart white frocks for young girls.

This dyed fur, especially that dyed a light pink, looks most attractive on light evening wraps.

For scarf and muff sets the fox is dyed a brilliant sulphur.

To be really smart a woman must have at least one sumptuous fur coat, though there may not be much worth mentioning beneath it. In fact, that is the order of things. When the coat is thrown open an expanse of bare neck is disclosed, then a flimsy bit of tulle, a girdle at the waist, a fairylike tulle tunic, and a draped skirt open at the foot.

Sable ermine and chinchilla are the real queens of the fur's mode, but there are others that are almost equal in popularity. Skunk, seal, foxes, and moleskin are fashioned into fascinating coats. After these furs come the eccentric furs; the leopard, the lynx, the civet cat, and the blue rate are much used. Fox is worn with tailored costumes. The smartest are the Canadian red ones of such a glorious tint that one does not wonder at their popularity.

A fur rather liked for less expensive costumes is the flat caracul; the naturally curled hair lies so flat that it has the appearance of moire. It recalls the chiseled velvet. Charming coats are made with this fur for morning walks.

Hats are trimmed with fur, especially the velvet ones.

Among the favorite furs for band trimming are sable, skunk, red fox, and ermine. Dyed fisher color wolverine is thought by some to be more attractive than the original fisher.

## O. A. BUSCHJOST TO RETURN TO IOWA

O. A. Buschjost, who has been representing the Lyman Brothers Millinery company in this locality, will leave next Sunday for Cedar Rapids, Ia., to accept a more advantageous position with the same company.

He has been in Ogden for the past seven years and has made many friends in the city.

Mr. Buschjost will be succeeded in the local office by F. A. Denny. Mr. Denny left yesterday for Provo, to visit Miss Bessie Gammon of that city.

## GEORGE M. HANSON SENDS A LETTER FROM TASMANIA

(Continued from Page Four.)

has established a chain of fortifications "around the world and back again," with the net result that she is doing police duty for all the commercial nations of the earth. Her "far flung battle line" extends from Gibraltar through Malta to Port Said and Aden, even the islands in the Red sea are fortified, and thence to India and Australia. The cost in treasure and human lives has been enormous. One must see the long string of forts and other defenses where regiments are stationed year in, year out, in order to realize what Kipling meant by the lines:

"If blood be the price of admiralty, Lord God, we have paid in full!"

And yet the public highways of the sea are as free to the ships of the weakest nation as they are to those of Great Britain. And so is trade; even the British colonies demand and collect a tariff on British imports. True, there is a small preferential per cent in favor of British made goods, but otherwise the ports of the colonies are as free to other nations as the ports of England. It would almost seem that the game was not worth the candle. The Germans have not spent a dollar on the long trip from Hamburg to Australia, yet their steamers laden with competing German products, berth alongside English ships in every colonial port and demand a share of the trade. And now Japan is bidding for business. These Yankees of the east have acquired in marvellously quick time the art of manufacturing and with their ridiculously cheap labor are able to compete with any nation under the sun. Before I left America, I thought I knew something about the tariff and the need for protection to American industries. But a look into the shops of London and Paris convinced me that there are many things I am unable to explain. I found American goods on the shelves side by side with the foreign product and selling at about the same price. In London I saw shoes, toilet articles, shirts, socks, collars, corsets, underwear, manufactures of textiles of precise ally all kinds made in America, even clothing advertised as the latest output of American tailors, offered at about the same price as English competing goods. I bought two suits of Stein-Bloch smart clothes, made in America, at prices about 40 per cent less than is charged at home. I bought B. V. D. underwear and Arrow collars slightly under the Washington price. Gloves and leather goods are, however, very much cheaper abroad.

In women's apparel we were surprised to find American articles in strong demand. When certain goods were called for, the clerks invariably said: "We have both kinds, French and American—which do you prefer?" An American made article selling at Gimber Bros., New York, for \$8, cost 35 shillings, \$8.62, at Selfridges, I could cite other instances of the "American invasion" but these are enough to raise the question whether the full measure of protection on the above articles is still necessary. To the outsider looking in, and seeing American manufacturers' claims after export trade with a brass band, the theory of a tariff to protect our home markets seems to have outlived its usefulness. Anyway, I find I don't know half as much about the tariff as I thought I did.

America is rapidly gaining in the struggle for a fair share of the world's trade and once let the nose of the camel into the tent, soon follows the whole animal. My experience here has been that American goods are superior in style, finish and other selling qualities. For instance, there was a chap in the other day, Mr. Roundy formerly of Salt Lake (Little, Roundy & Co.), selling in Australia. He said the Austrians and Germans were able to undersell him in every department of the business, but their designs seldom varied while American stuff was new, novel and pleasing in appearance. He got more than his share of the trade at prices about 40 per cent higher than that asked for the Euro-

pean. As a rule, the cost of American goods here is exorbitant. That is due to two causes. First the goods are ordered through London, which means that the sum of the profit of the New York commission merchant and that of the London dealer together with a 15,000 mile freight bill, is added to the price. Second, the Australian duty. When the article is finally offered to the retail trade, the cost has been increased about 100 per cent. This is true of practically everything.

Here I am writing a chapter on export trade when I ought to be telling about the weather. The thing I must say is that we do not have summer all the time—it is more nearly winter. The summers are about like October and the winters November. There is neither snow nor ice except in the uplands, but the thermometer is always flirting dangerously near freezing point, and, even in summer, when one of our famous South Pole breezes comes up, the woolen underwear worn the year round is by no means uncomfortable. The residences and public buildings are not heated except with fireplaces, but they ought to be. Churches and theatres have no heat of any kind. True, flowers bloom in January and July much the same, but that is because the weather, though always about to freeze, stops a degree or two short. So with all our palms and ferns and sunshine and tropical appearance we are generally between an overcoat and a chill. Furs and straw hats are worn alike in winter and summer, and both are sea sonable. Have I made myself clear?

I must tell you also that all the original natives have long since become "good Indians." A few half castes still survive on some of the islands in Bass Strait, but the white man's civilization is proving too much for them, and it will only be a short time till the last one is gone. On the mainland the Australian natives still thrive to the number of several thousand. Up in Queensland and northern territory the type is very similar to the native African. The weather is very warm and they address accordingly. In the southern Australian states, where the white inhabitants are more numerous, colored natives are rarely seen. In Tasmania the entire population is British, mostly English, with a leaven of Scotch and here and there an Irish smile. They are typical of the British civilization that follows the Union Jack wherever it floats and are not half bad except when compared with Americans. That is what everybody says about the people of every country except his own. And everybody is right.

The native animals are all marsupials, that is they rear their young in a pouch. Not only the kangaroo, but the fierce Tasmanian devils and wolves, known here as tigers, because of their stripes, are pouched animals. The same is true of the ornithorhynchus platypus, which is a cross between a beaver and a duck (it lays eggs but lives in the water and is covered with fur). Also rats and mice. In the evolution of animal progression, Australia remained an age behind. Many of these animals are fur bearing and rugs and robes made from opossum and kangaroo skins are worth as high as \$150 each. Practically all the furs worn in Australia are made locally from native skins, platypus, wombat or native cat.

## CITY'S JURISDICTION LOST IN SEWER DISTRICT

The board of city commissioners last night passed resolutions providing for the collection of a private tax for the making of water connections for sewer on Fowler avenue, to be assessed against those who failed to make the connections and the city engineer was compelled to hire the work done. The parties involved are John Culley, Frank Larson, John E. Fowler and Elta McCormick.

The bond of the Becker Brewing company in the sum of \$750 was approved and the applications for renewal of license certified to the judges of the district court.

A petition from property owners for a better crossing on Fifth street was referred to the superintendent of streets, as was also the petition for are lights on Quincy and Sullivan avenues and on Madison and Sullivan avenues.

Superintendent J. C. Nye of the street department reported that, after making a careful investigation regarding protests against placing the sewer on Ballantyne avenue, he had discovered that jurisdiction had been lost.

Deeds for property to be used in the opening of Hudson avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets were received and ordered placed on record.

The street supervisor reported the expenditure of \$3,122.47 on the streets in November.

The following claims were considered and ordered paid: Utah Power & Light company, \$1,369.57; S. G. Dye for tax collections, 1,884.88; Miscellaneous, 255.35.

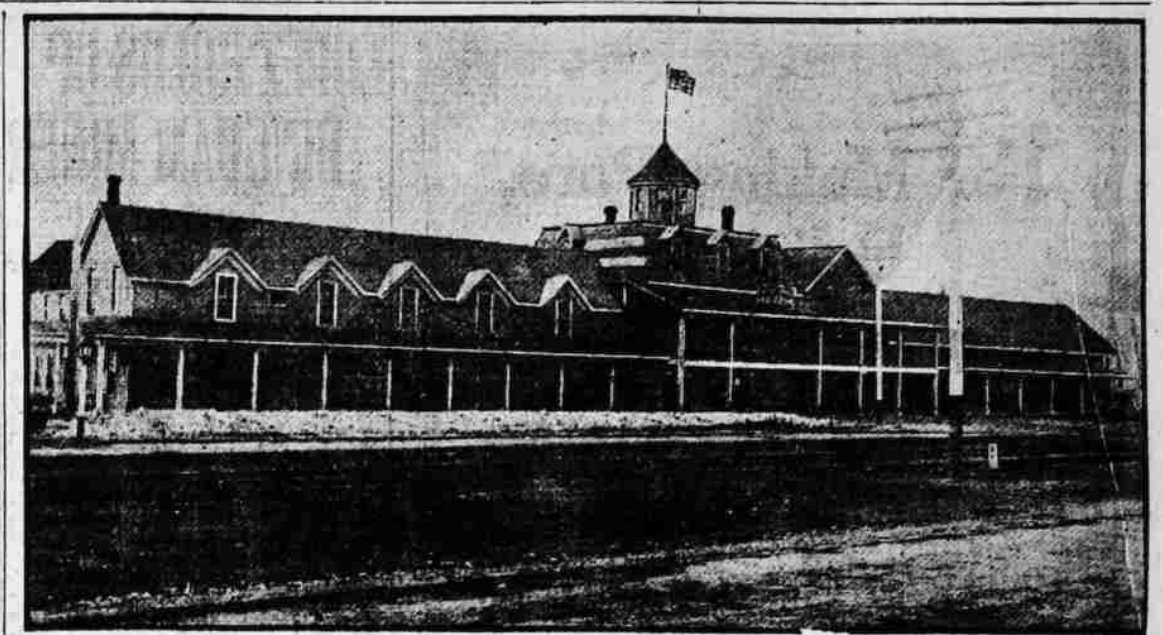
## WRESTLERS ARE TO MEET.

Renewed interest is being shown in the city and surrounding towns in the wrestling game, which will doubtless draw a large crowd next Monday night when a big double bill will be staged.

Jack Harberson is negotiating for the services of Walno Ketonen, the man who defeated Chris Jordan in Salt Lake City recently, as his trainer for the coming bout with McCloud and it is probable that Ketonen soon will be in the local wrestler's camp.

Jordan and Long will meet tonight at Blackfoot, Idaho, and promise to give the fans of that city a good match. Jim Harberson and Long are scheduled to come together at Brigham City some day next week and the former will wrestle Ketonen next Tuesday at Park City.

West Weber fans will be given a fine exhibition Friday night, when Jack Harberson will endeavor to throw Harold Parry, a heavyweight, and Charles Raty, a middleweight, twice each in one hour. On Saturday Jack will wrestle Lofgreen, formerly a U. of U. wrestling star, and Chupe, a heavyweight from



## OGDEN HOT SPRINGS

Where 185,000 gallons of Hot Water pour out every hour. Patients who have been treated and cured testify that these wonderful Hot Springs are nature's greatest cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Kidney, Stomach and Liver Troubles.

Modern conveniences. Everything new, clean and sanitary. First-class Cafe. Rates reasonable. Take the Hot Springs car. Only a half hour's ride from Ogden. On the Oregon Short Line and Ogden Rapid Transit railways. Cars from Ogden every hour and a half.

Eden. This match will be held at Huntsville and the Ogden man has agreed to throw both men twice in one hour.

Tomorrow night at the Five Points hall, Sam English will meet Charles Raty and has agreed to throw him twice in half an hour. To this match, preliminaries will be furnished by Peary and Sherer, the former of Marriott and the latter of Ogden and Angus Raty of Marriott and Jack Hudson of Plain City.

## THE WORLD'S MARKET NEWS

### WALL STREET

New York, Dec. 9.—General weakness today was ascribed primarily to the unsettling influence of sharp declines in New Haven and other stocks of corporations whose financial affairs have come in for discussion recently. The action of the market was disappointing to bull operators.

Declines in shares long rated as high class investment securities encouraged bear selling, which was productive of pronounced losses in the speculative favorites. Steel and L. high fell off to a greater extent than the other active shares, but the whole market showed the effect of pressure at intervals. Prices for New York Central and Sugar were the lowest for years.

Bonds were easy.

New York, Dec. 9.—The lowest price at which the stock of the New Haven railroad ever sold was reached today on the New York stock exchange. It opened at 75 and dropped on a single sale to 74, a net loss from yesterday's close of 2 1/4. It then rallied, but stock was pressed for

sale and subsequently it returned close to the low level.

The pronounced weakness of this stock was caused by uneasiness over the action to be taken on the dividend tomorrow by the directors.

Sugar.

New York, Dec. 9.—Sugar—Raw, nominal; muscovado, \$3.04; centrifugal, \$3.54; molasses, \$2.79; refined, quiet.

South Omaha, Neb., Dec. 9.—Cattle—Receipts 4200. Market steady. Native steers, \$6.00@9.00; cows and calves, \$5.75@7.40; western steers, \$6.00@7.75; Texas steers, \$5.90@7.10; range cows and heifers, \$5.50@7.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Butter—Higher. Creameries, 22 1/2@24 to 33 1/2c. Eggs—Higher; receipts 3116 cases. At mark, cases included, 26@33c; ordinary firsts, 20@31c; firsts, 32@33c. Potatoes—Receipts 48 cars, unchanged. Poultry—Alive, higher; springs, 13c; fowls, 13 1/2c; turkeys, calves, \$6.00@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts 6500. Market lower. Heavy, \$7.55@7.70; lights, \$7.26@7.60; pigs, \$5.75@6.75; bulk of sales, \$7.30@7.60.

Sheep—Receipts 11,000. Market easier. Yearlings, \$5.80@6.50; wethers, \$4.60@5.80; lambs, \$7.00@7.85.

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